OHIO CULTIVATOR.

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THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

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☞Post Masters, and all friends of agriculture, are respectfully solicited to use their influence to obtain subscribers.

Broom Corn culture in Ohio.

This article is becoming quite a staple product of the rich bottom lands of this State. From present appearances it is likely that not only all Yankeedom, but England also, and perhaps the 'Celestials,' will soon be supplied with those important implements of household economy—brooms, from the Buckeye state.

The most extensive operators in this new business are three brothers, named Eaton; young men of great enterprize and intelligence—natives of this state, and possessing all the necessary qualifications of genuine Yankees. One of them now resides in the 'Great Metropolis' of England, where he has established an extensive manufactory of brooms, the materials for which are all sent over from this country, and, in an unmanufactured state, are admitted free of duty. The demand there is almost unlimited, so that it is anticipated a very extensive and profitable business will be done. Another of the brothers resides near this city, (Columbus,) and is now engaged in putting in five or six hundred acres of the rich Scioto valley land, (belonging to the Messrs. Sullivant,) which is spread out several miles in width, in full view from the window by which we are writing. He raised about three hundred acres on a portion of the same land last year. The other brother resides at Circleville, 25 miles further down the Scioto valley, and is there putting in four or five hundred acres more; besides which they have numerous contracts with farmers for smaller lots, to be grown for them, and delivered at their presses when harvested. All this is intended for shipment to the brother in England next fall.

In addition to all this, we learn that there is as much more land devoted to this crop in the valleys of the Muskingum and the two Miamis; the product of which is mainly designed for the New York and New England markets. We shall on other occasions, give particular accounts of the culture and profitableness of this product; and the success of the foreign branch of this novel enterprise.

Culture of Peppermint.—Inquiries.—We are requested to ask some of our readers, who may possess information on the subject, to furnish us some account of the culture and value of the peppermint crop, for the oil obtained by distillation. Who can speak from personal observation or experience?

A hint on Grafting.—Referring to our remarks on this subject, in No. 7, our friend J. Kirby, of Hillsboro', informs us, that in cleft grafting, he finds it an advantage to set the grafts with the tops slightly sloping outwards from the cleft in the stock, so as to have the edges of the bark of the scion and stock cross each other, instead of being parallel. He thinks the union is more certain in this way, as by the common practice the scion often shrinks so as not to exactly match as it should do.

Blight and Insects in Apple Trees.

We received a letter some weeks since from Joel Brigham, of Lodi, in this state, asking for information respecting his apple trees, which, from his description, have evidently suffered from the effects of the *blight*, concerning which, there was an article in our last number, and will be several more ere long.

After describing the manner in which his trees were affected, Mr. Brigham says, "I had occasion a few days ago to cut down one of the trees that were first affected. I found it green and sound near the ground, while the top was nearly all dead. In cutting up the tree, I took much pains to see if I could discover the cause of decay. I peeled off the bark from the limbs with my knife, and about where the first limbs came out, I found a number of worms, some of which I enclose to you. They lay between the bark and the wood, and had worked around the limbs to a considerable extent. I also discovered several bunches of small white eggs, 15 or 20 in a bunch, and a number of small flies. But I am inclined to think that the insects enclosed are not the cause of the disease in the tree, for I never could discover any thing of the kind in the thrifty limbs, and grafts that have been most affected. I have spent much time in making examinations, but as yet to no purpose; and now, if you can give me any light on this subject, through the columns of the Ohio Cultivator, I shall be very grateful, and will persuade as many of my brother farmers as I can to become subscribers."

We pledge ourselves that friend Brigham will, in the course of the year, find much information on the above subject; so we trust he will make good his promise! We are not very sanguine, however, about discovering any simple and effectual remedy for the evil complained of—though of this we can judge better, when more facts have been observed. We concur in the opinion that the insects sent us were not the cause of the disease in the trees. They appear to be the larvæ of a species of *scolytus*, probably *scolytus pyri*, which, in its perfect state, is a small beetle. It works under the bark of fruit trees, commonly, we believe, *after the limbs have become diseased*, and feeds upon the inner bark and young sap-wood, during the early stages of its decay. The circumstance of these worms being frequently found in trees that have died with the blight, has often led careless observers to suppose that they were the cause of the malady. But we have never known an instance where these worms were found at the first commencement of the disease.

The Curculio, or Plum Weevil.
(*Rhynchænus Nenuphar.*)

This is the insect that every year destroys the greater part of our fine plums, and more or less, of other kinds of stone fruit, causing them to fall off the trees, when about half grown. He is a cunning, sneaking little thief, not often caught at his work of mischief, or seen at all, except by those who are acquainted with the appearance and habits of his bugship. Indeed many persons who have long observed with regret, the destruction of their fruit by his means, have never yet discovered the cause of the mischief, and of course they are not qualified to undertake any measures for the prevention of the evil.

We regret, that while we are able to make known the appearance and habits of the insect, we cannot at the same time, point out some easy and effectual means of preventing its ravages.—Many experiments have been tried for the purpose, but none of them, as yet, with very great success. Others, however, will doubtless, soon be tried, and we may still hope that means will, eventually, be discovered, that will at least serve to check the operations of this petty enemy, and compel him to be content with a more reasonable apportionment of the spoils.

It is very disirable, however, that every cultivator of fruit should become acquainted with the appearance and habits of this insect, and thus be prepared to adopt such measures, as may be suggested for curtailing its mischief. To this end, we give engraved representations of its different forms, and subjoin remarks on its natural history and habits, with some suggestions for destroying it, or preventing its ravages. Much has been published on this subject, within a few years past, and doubless will be for years to come. The following is mainly derived from a letter to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Dr. Joel Burnet, published last year in several papers at the east:

Fig. 1. Fig. 2 Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

1. Curculio in the perfect or beetle state.
2. Its assumed form when shaken from the tree.
3. Larva, or worm as found in the fruit when it falls.
4. Pupa, or form in which it lives in the ground.

This insect was called by Herbst, *Rhynchænus nenuphar;* by Peck, *Rhynchænus cerasi;* but commonly goes by the name of *curculio*, or plum-weevil, by horticulturists. He is a little, rough, dark brown beetle, (Fig. 1,) has two small bunches or protuberances on his back, a rostrum or beak, on which are two antennae. He is so shy, and retiring in his character, in the beetle stage, that he is not liable to be seen unless he is searched for purposely, and this is the reason why so little is known of him generally.

He begins his work upon the plum and apricot, as soon in the season as the small cap or covering, formed by the blossom, falls off; but not so soon upon the peach. Examining the fruit occasionally, or daily, you are to know when he has commenced work by his peculiar (semi-circular) mark, or incision, which is readily seen on fruit with smooth skin, as the plum, cherry, apple, &c.; but on the peach it is known by a small gum oozing from its surface. It has been stated, that the furzy surface on the peach is a barrier or obstacle in his way; but it does not prove so here, as the injury which it sustains is quite general, unless protected.

When you have discovered that he is operating upon the fruit, (which you may know by his peculiar mark upon it,) by assiduously watching, you may chance to see him cutting the incision with his rostrum, (Fig. 5.) If you extend your thumb and finger toward him, it must be done very cautiously and slily, or before you touch him he will drop, as imperceptibly as a small shot would, to the ground, and for a few moments assume a lifeless appearance, (Fig. 2.) resembling a dried bud, or a piece of dirt, but if watched a short time, he will make use of his legs or wings and take himself off.

The incision or wound in the fruit, which he makes with his rostrum, consists in raising up the skin of the plum to a small extent, under which he deposites an egg. The shape or form of this egg is semi-lunar, or crescent-shape, and in the middle of this wound, is a small discolored speck, where the egg is placed. When the egg hatches, the larva sometimes, it is presumed, falls from the nidus or nest, and the fruit remains unharmed; but, most generally, in four or five days from the time the egg is laid, a small bluish line, near the skin, may be seen extending from his mark, which signifies that the grub is within. And also, when his mark has assumed a bluish tint, you may be certain that destruction will follow; for when you see these signs, take the plum from

the tree, and cut off a small portion, where the mark is, and you will notice that the larva has burrowed down into it.

The effect upon the plum, or other fruit, of the larva within, is to cause it to decay, and after a while it falls. By the time the plum falls, the insect has nearly, or quite completed his larva or grub stage, (Fig. 3.) and then he leaves it and goes down a little way into the earth.

Here in the earth he undergoes his transformation, which is performed in about fifteen or twenty days, in the month of June, or fore part of July. But all the larva (so far as I have observed) that go into the earth about as late as the 20th of July, do not ascend that season, but remain there in the pupa stage, (Fig. 4.) until the next spring.

We are to observe, then, that there are two generations in one season, of these insects, and this fact it is important to know: for if the first generation in the larva and beetle stages is destroyed, we have little to fear from the second, which operates in July.

Dr. Harris stated to me, that he was not certain that the plum weevil does feed in the beetle form, though he rather supposed he did. But whether he does or does not feed, his organs of taste and smell, are rather obsolete or disused, for we are able to state, from observation, that many kinds of odorous bodies which are obnoxious to many insects, are not so to him.

I have tried champhor upon the tree, watered it with solution of soap and of tobacco, and I do not know that he was disturbed any further than he would be mechanically by their application.

As the notion is prevalent that he crawls up the body of the tree, I would state that he flies on to it, and, therefore, it is useless to apply any preventive to keep him from ascending that way.

I am free to state, that this insect can not be combated without labor, and the result secured, will far more than compensate for all labor bestowed, even in a pecuniary point of view.

Our rule of action should be, *direct aggression* upon him, both in the beetle and larva forms.—In the pupa stage he lies in the ground secured from our search.

Watched, as the plum and fruit trees always should be, by the gardener, as soon as his mark is seen on the plums, which will be generally as soon as the plum is left naked by the blossom, a sheet of sufficient dimensions should be suspended or lain beneath the tree, then give the tree a sudden rap, or jar, and the insect immediately falls upon it, and feigning himself dead, very much resembles a rasin seed in form—(Fig. 2.)

All the curculios on the sheet should be killed, and all the stung plums that fall from the tree, should be put into fire, (or given to hogs.)

I would impress upon the mind of the gardener the importance of assiduously attending upon his destruction in the month of June, (May, in Ohio.) The trees should be shaken twice or three times daily, certainly in the morning and evening, in order that the beetles may be crushed, and all the wounded fruit gathered and put in the fire. I have observed that usually, after the twenty-fifth of July he is not to be found.

A tree standing near the door, if jarred and shook several times a day, as it may be passed, would be likely to succeed, as this course would discommode and frustrate the insect in his work.

Plum trees standing in a hog-yard, generally produce partial crops, for the hogs are frequently, during the day, rubbing against them, and are pretty sure to eat all the young fruit with the larva that fall to the earth.

Use of Salt or Brine.—Mr. A. Kenrick of the Newtown nurseries, near Boston, in the Magazine of Horticulture for April, states that until recently, all his plums had been destroyed by the curculio, and after trying various experiments he almost despaired of finding any remedy; "but having heard salt recommended, I concluded to make a trial of salt ley, having a quantity at command. The yard contains about one eighth of an acre, in which I have about a hundred trees. In the spring I had about two cords of meadow-mud, well saturated with ley, evenly spread and spaded in. (The year previous, the same quantity of dock mud was applied in the same way.) About the first of June I put on a load of about five hogsheads, in addition, pouring it from a large watering pot, about two common sized pailsful to each tree, saturating the whole ground in the yard; and so powerful was the application that there was not a weed to be found, the height of two inches, during the season—every tree bore well, and many of them were so completely loaded with fruit, that I was obliged to stake them, to prevent their breaking down. There were a few curculios which found their way up the trees, but not a *twentieth* part enough to thin the fruit as they ought to have been, which prevented their attaining the size they otherwise would have done.

Other writers assert that they have tried the use of salt in various forms, but could perceive no beneficial results. Further experiments are therefore wanted. Care must be used in trying this remedy, not to apply so much salt as to injure the trees, especially where they are young.

Paving under the Trees.—This we believe is the most effectual remedy, though not of general application. We have known it effectually tried in several cases. Dr. J. V. C. Smith, of Boston, in the conclusion of an article on this subject, last spring, in the New England Farmer says:

"Mr. Longworth, of Cincinnati, assured me that the curculio, the habits of which he had philosophically investigated, would not venture upon a tree, from whence, when they dropped, they could not instantly burrow in the earth.—Again—under a pavement they never concealed themselves. In a word, they assuredly avoid a tree thus murally protected.

Accidentally, therefore, a sure mode of keeping off the plum-weevil has been discovered, that is effectual in Cincinnati; and the same laws enforced in Massachusetts, would unquestionably produce the same gratifying results. At all events, the process is exceedingly simple, and within the reach of every farmer and gardener. He must be exceedingly deficient in constructiveness, who cannot pave round the trunk of a tree with flat stones or brick—the outer border of which should extend as far as the limbs happen to spread."

The Apple Worm.

(*Carpacapsa pomonella.*)

Fig. 3. Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

1. The Apple moth, or Miller, [slightly magnified.]
2. Larva, or Catterpillar as found in fallen apples.
3. Young apple showing the position of the worm.

Considerable injury is often done to the apple crop in this country, by a worm that causes the fruit to fall in a similar manner to the stone fruits when affected by the curculio; and many people suppose that it is all the work of the same kind of insect. A little observation, however, will show that this is a mistake. It may occasionally happen that the curculio will deposite its eggs in apples, when stone fruits are scarce; but we believe it is seldom the case. The worm in the apple, on examination, will be found to be a regular catterpillar, (Fig. 2.) having legs and head like the rest of its class, the larvæ of moths, or millers; while that in the plum is a mere grub without feet or legs, as are all the larvæ of the beetle family.

The apple worm is the product of a small beautiful colored moth, (Fig. 1.) called in England, the codling moth, (owing to its being most commonly found in the kinds of early apples, called codlings.) It is finely figured and described in Kollar's work on Insects. The following is by Dr. Harris:

"The fore-wings, when seen at a distance, have somewhat the appearance of brown watered silk; when closely examined they will be found to be crossed by numerous gray and brown lines, scalloped like the plumage of a bird; and near the hind angle there is a large, oval, dark brown spot, the edges of which, are of a bright copper color. The head and thorax are brown mingled with gray; and the hind-wings, and abdomen are light yellowish brown, with the lustre of satin. Its wings expand three-quarters of an inch. This insect is readily distinguished from other moths by the large, oval, brown spot, edged with copper color, on the hinder margin of each of the fore-wings. During the latter part of June (earlier in Ohio,) and the month of July, these fruit-moths fly about apple trees every evening, and lay their eggs on the young fruit. They do not puncture the apples, but drop their eggs, one by one, in the eye or hollow at the blossom-end of the fruit, where the skin is most tender.—They seem also to seek for early fruit, rather than for the late kinds, which we find are not so apt to be wormy as the thin-skinned summer apples. The eggs begin to hatch in a few days after they are laid, and the little apple worms or catterpillars produced from them immediately burrow into the apples, making their way gradually from the eye towards the core. Commonly, only one worm will be found in the same apple; and it is so small at first, that its presence can only be detected by the brownish powder it throws out in eating its way through the eye. In the course of three weeks, or a little more, it comes to its full size, and meanwhile, has burrowed to the core and through the apple in various directions. To get rid of the refuse fragments of its food, it gnaws a round hole through the side of the apple, and thrusts them out of the opening. Through this hole, also, the insect maks its escape, after the apple falls to the ground; and the falling of the fruit is well known to be hastened by the injury it has received within, which generally causes it to ripen before its time.

Soon after the half grown apples drop, and sometimes while they are still hanging, the worms leave them and creep into chinks in the bark of the trees, or in other sheltered places, which they hollow out with their teeth, to suit their shape. Here each one spins for itself a cocoon, or silken case, as thin, delicate, and white as tissue paper. Some of the apple-worms, probably the earliest, are said by Kollar, to change to chrysalids immediately after their cocoons are made, and in a few days more turn to moths, come out, and lay their eggs for a second generation of the worms; and hence much fruit will be found to be worm-eaten in the autumn. Most of the insects, however, remain in their cocoons through the winter, and are not changed to moths till the following summer.

As the apple worms instinctively leave the fruit soon after it falls from the trees, it will be proper to gather up all wind-fallen apples daily, and make such immediate use of them as will be sure to kill the insects, before they have time to escape. Mr. Burrelle says that if any old cloth is wound around or hung in the crotches of the trees, the apple worms will conceal themselves therein; and by this means thousands of them may be obtained and destroyed, from the time when they first begin to leave the apples, until the fruit is gathered. By carefully scraping off the loose and rugged bark of the trees, in the spring, many chrysalids will be destroyed; and it has been said that the moths, when they are about laying their eggs, may be smothered or driven away, by the smoke of weeds burned under the trees. The worms, often found in summer pears, appear to be the same as those that affect apples, and are to be kept in check by the same means."

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Crops require to be Fed as well as Animals.

In the first settlement of this country, the domestic animals found food growing spontaneously, in the prairies and forests, and they lived almost entirely without the aid of their owners. As the country became more populous, and the animals had greatly increased, this spontaneous food became exhausted, and they had to be fed by the hand of man.

When the soil was first reclaimed from the forest, the *crops* obtained *their* food, for a number of years, from the abundance of *vegetable* matter which had been accumulating in the soil, as well as from the inorganic substances, which had been brought there by natural causes. But

in a few years, by a constant drain upon the soil, without making any recompense, this spontaneous food, which nature had provided, has become principally exhausted; and it is now as much the interest of the farmer to feed his crops, as it is to feed his animals.

"I do feed my crops," says the *Practical Farmer*—"I haul out stable manure and straw, and I sometimes plow in clover, and put my land in first rate order before I sow my crops."

"Very well," says *Science*, "this is all right, so far as it goes, and I grant one in a hundred may do this; but I should like to be able to make this statement in "inverse proportion," that there shall be but one in a hundred who does *not* do it."

"But, Mr. *Practical Farmer*, there is another matter connected with feeding your crops, that I wish to press upon your attention, which is this,—It is as important to feed your *crops* with the kind of food *most suitable* to their "digestive organs," as it is that of animals. Did you ever think of this! We do not feed hogs on hay; neither do we give pork to our horses; but we are, nevertheless, careful to give *enough* to keep them alive, and to cause the animals to thrive and increase, and, at the same time, we avoid giving them so *much* as to surfeit or founder them."

"After all the pains I take," says the *Practical Farmer*, "I cannot raise good wheat; when I sow it on my land without manure, it is struck with rust; the berry shrivels, and I do not get half a crop. And then I go to carting on manure, and my wheat all goes to straw, falls down flat on the ground, and has no grain worth the labor of saving; and so I turn my hogs into the field, to get what few grains they can find. It is useless for me to try to raise wheat on my farm; it is either too rich or too poor. If I put on manure, the straw grows too rank, and is too weak to stand up; if I sow without manure, the *heat* and *moisture* strikes it with rust. I must go to raising some other crop."

"Stop, neighbor," says *Science*, "here I have a book that will tell you something about raising wheat. I think it it probable that you have been feeding your hogs on hay, or else you have been giving pork to your horses."

Prac. Far. Och! go away with your *book*.—Do you think I want any of your *book farming* about me! I have been a *practical farmer* all my life, and in *early times* I used to raise the best wheat in the country, without *manure* or *books* either. Do you think that I dont know how to raise wheat!

Science. Will you read it!

Prac. Far. No. It is so seldom I read, that it is quite a task for me to read a book.

Science. Well, will you listen while I read!

Prac. Far. I have not time to stay long, but I have no objection to hearing you read a little; it won't *cost any thing*, will it!

Science. If you will listen attentively, I will read you a few lines with pleasure:—From each acre yielding 25 bushels of wheat, there is extracted from the soil, in the grain, 3.3 pounds of *potash*, and in the straw, 0.6 of a pound.*

Prac. Far. What! does wheat contain potash!

Science. Yes. And the 25 bushels of wheat will also take from the soil, in the grain, 3.5 pounds of *soda*, and the straw, 0.9 of a pound.

Prac. Far. Ah! Does wheat contain soda too!

Science. Such an acre of wheat will also take from the soil, in the grain, 1.5 pounds of *lime*, and in the straw, 7.2 pounds.

Prac. Far. Oh, yes! I have heard of people putting lime on their land, but I never thought enough of it to try it myself.

Science. The 25 bushels of wheat also take from the soil, in the grain, 1.5 pounds of *magnesia*, and in the straw, 1 pound.

Prac. Farmer. Why, I have heard it said that magnesia is injurious to crops, and that when farmers apply lime to their land, they should be careful to use that which does not contain magnesia! But go on; is there any thing else in wheat! I can't stay much longer.

Science. In an acre of wheat yielding 25 bushels, there is in the grain 6 pounds of *Silica*, and in the straw 86 (eighty six) pounds.

Prac. Farmer. Now I'm stumped! What on earth is *Silica?*

Science. The book says it is the substance of *flint* or pure *sand.*

Prac. Far. What! the substance of flint or sand in wheat! Pray, Mr. Science, how does it get there!

Science. You know that sand can be melted, as is done in the manufacture of glass, by the application of heat with soda and other chemical substances; and this book tells us that it becomes soluble in water, by the aid of the potash and soda before mentioned; and when thus dissolved, it is taken up by the roots of plants. But I have not yet got through with the component elements of wheat!

One acre of wheat, yielding 25 bushels, also contains, in the grain, ¾ pound of *sulphuric acid*, and in the straw, 1 pound.

Prac. Far. Why, that is oil of vitriol, is'nt it?

Science. There is also taken from the soil, by 25 bushels of wheat, in the grain, 0.6 of a pound of *phosphoric acid*, and in the straw, 5 pounds; also in the grain, 0.15 of a pound of *chlorine*, and in the straw, 0.9 of a pound. This is all, and you must remember these are inorganic substances, such as do not grow like vegetables, and therefore they must be extracted from the soil. The total amount of these inorganic substances taken from one acre of ground, yielding 25 bushels of wheat, and including the straw, as it is usually cut by the cradle, is 120 pounds. Three fourths of this is silica, which is rendered soluble by the alkalies, potash, soda and lime, thus showing the great importance of these substances in soils producing wheat.

Prac. Far. Well, I declare I did not know that wheat had so many things in it. I always *thought* that wheat grew out of the ground, and got its food from the vegetable manure that was contained in it, or was put there by the farmer.

Science. Well friend, you knew before by sad experience, that vegetable manure *alone*, would not raise wheat; for you say that when you put manure on your land, your wheat all went to straw, which was so weak that it fell down flat on the ground, and had no berry in the heads; and when you sowed your wheat without manure, it was struck with the rust, and the grain shriveled, so that you got not more than half a crop. Now you see that this book has told you some things that you did not know before, and which perhaps you never would have found out by your own efforts, without calling in the aid of science.

Prac. Far. Well, if the wheat plant contains all these substances, and they are all extracted from the soil, how are we *practical farmers* to know when they are not present in the soil! and above all, how are we to obtain all this potash, and soda, and lime, and flint, and sulphuric acid, and phosphoric acid!

Science. The failure of your wheat crop for a series of years is pretty good evidence that *some* of these substances are wanting in the soil, but it will not decide which. The only way to determine which one of the foregoing substances may be wanting, is to call in the aid of *science*, and have a correct analysis of the soil made. But, nevertheless, by the nature of the disease that affects the crops, we may be able to judge more correctly of the substance that may be wanting. When the straw is weak, and not able to stand erect, it may be certain that the alkalies are wanting to produce the silicates which are deposited in the stem, to give it strength and firmness. This book, however, will tell what substances you must procure and apply to the land, which will supply the ingredients contained in the wheat plant.

Prac. Far. I should like to hear something more about these matters.

Science. This book gives an account of the component ingredients of wood ashes. It says that "ashes always consists of a mixture in variable proportions of carbonates, silicates, sulphates and phosphorates of *potash*, *soda*, *lime* and *magnesia*, with certain other substances present in smaller quantity, yet more or less necessary, it may be presumed, to vegetable growth." "But they contain also, a greater or less quantity of imperfectly burned carbonaceous matter," or charcoal. Here you will perceive that you have nearly all the substances, at once, of which the wheat plant consists. It would seem then, that if ashes be mixed with the soil it will supply the greater part of the substance of wheat. Did you ever think of this before?

Prac. Far. I have heard it casually remarked that ashes were useful, sowed upon wheat; but I never gave the subject much reflection, and therefore it did not strike me very forcibly. But does your book tell any thing about the action of lime? I feel somewhat anxious to know this, for I have limestone on my farm, and I have a mind to try it.

Science. Yes, this book gives an interesting account of the beneficial action of lime upon soils, and sums up its conclusions as follows:

"Lime improves the quality of almost every cultivated crop."

"It supplies a kind of inorganic food, which appears to be necessary to the healthy growth of all cultivated plants.

"It neutralizes acid substances, which are naturally found in the soil, and decomposes, or renders harmless, other noxious compounds, which are not unfrequently within the reach of plants.

"It changes the inert vegetable matter in the soil, so as gradually to render it useful to vegetation."

Prac. Far. It appears then, that lime is useful to vegetation in *other* respects than in furnishing this ingredient to the plants.

Science. There are a *variety* of other substances discribed in this book, which are usefully applied to vegetation, both in ameliorating the soil, and in furnishing specific substances to the growing crops. But it will detain you too long, I am afraid to read all of these to you now.

Prac. Far. That must be a good book for farmers, I should think. What is the price of it? Where did you get it! I will certainly have to get me one.

Science. It may be had at most of the book stores in the State, for a few shillings; and the title of it is, Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology; by Jas F. W. Johnston.

Mt. Tabor, Champ. co., 1845. D. L.

*NOTE. The weights here given are in pounds and decimal fractions: thus, 3.3 is three pounds and three-tenths of a pound, and 0.15 is fifteen-hundredths of a pound. It may also be remarked, that the language here used is not taken from the book alluded to by the writer; only the substance is obtained therefrom.

Hints on Gardening.

After a long and severe drought, we have recently been favored with a succession of bounteous showers, and vegetation is now putting forth with great rapidity. Those who have not planted their principal garden crops, should of course do so now as soon as possible; and where seeds have perished from drought or cold, let the ground be stirred and seeds re-sown. There is still time enough for all kinds to do well, if rightly attended to. See hints in previous numbers, (and remember to get seeds at the office of the Cultivator, if not too far off.) We continue remarks on garden vegetables, by the following extract from the Indiana Farmer and Gardener:

RADISH.—Every garden has its bed of radishes, and they are among the first spring gifts. They will grow in any soil, but not in all equally well. A mellow sandy loam is best; or rather that soil is best which will grow the quickest. If they are a long time in growing, they are tough and stringy.

The *Short-top scarlet*, is the best for spring planting. Is is so named, because, from its rapid growth, the top is yet small when the root is fit for the table. There is a white and red turnip-rooted variety, also good for spring use. The turnip-rooted kinds, have not only the shape, but some of the sweetness and flavor of the turnip, and are by some preferred to all others. For summer planting, there is a yellow turnip-rooted sort and the summer white. For fall and early winter, the white and black Spanish are planted. When radishes are sown broadcast, it must be very thinly, for, if at all crowded, they run to top, and refuse to form edible roots. For our own use, we sow on the edges of beds de-

voted to onions, beets, &c., and thrust each seed down with the finger.

Salsify, *or Vegetable Oyster.*—We esteem this to be a much better root for table use, than either the parsnip or carrot. It is cultivated in all respects as these crops are. Some have been sceptical as to their possessing an oyster flavor. They seldom attain the true taste until, like the parsnip, they have been well frosted. But if dug up during open spells in winter and early in spring, and cooked by an orthodox formula, they are strikingly like the oyster. We have just consulted the oracle of our kitchen, and give forth the following method of cooking it: First, oblige your husband to raise a good supply of them.—When you have obtained them, scrape off the outside skin—cut the root lengthwise into thin slices—put them into a spider and just cover with hot water. Let them boil until a fork will pass through them easily. Without turning off the water, season them with butter, pepper, and salt, and sprinkle in a little flour—enough to thicken the liquor slightly. Then eat them.

The success of this gustatory deception depends, more than anything else, upon the skill in seasoning. If well done they are not merely an apology, but they are a very excellent substitute for the shell-fish himself; a thousand times better than pickled can-oysters—those arrant libels upon all that is dear in the remembrance of a live oyster.

Every one may save seed for himself, as it will not, if well cultivated, degenerate. It is a biennial, and roots may either be set out, or left standing where they were planted. When the seed begins to feather out, it must be immediately gathered, or, like the dandelion, or thistle, it will be blown away by the wind. This vegetable should be much more extensively cultivated than it is.

Beans.—There are three kinds—English, dwarf, kidney dwarf, or string, and pole beans. The first kind, so far as our experience has gone, are coarser than the others, and, in hot and dry summers, very difficult to raise.

Of kidney or bush beans, there is a long catalogue of sorts. The *Mohawk* is good for its hardiness, enduring spring frosts with comparative impunity. The *red-speckled valentine* is highly commended. But after a trial of some twenty kinds, we are entirely contented with one—the *China red-eye.* It is early, hardy, very prolific, and well flavored.

Of the pole beans, one sort, the *Lima*, might supercede all others, were it a little earlier. It is immensely prolific, its flavor unrivalled, and nearly the same in the dry bean, as when cooked in its green state; a quality which has never, we believe, been found in any other variety. To supply the deficiency of this variety in earliness, we know of none equal to the *Horticultural.*—With these two kinds, one has no need of any other. Pole beans will not bear frost, and are among the last seeds to be planted, seldom before the last of April. The bush-bean may precede them a fortnight.

Sweet Potatoe.—If it were not for the difficulty of keeping the sweet potatoe through the winter, it would soon be universally cultivated. As it is, large quantities are raised in the central and southern parts of this State.

Our object in speaking of it now, is to bring to notice a kind raised by Aaron Aldredge of this place. It is brought here from New York city, by the late Gov. Noble, under the name of the Bermuda sweet potatoe. It was by far, the best that we ever tasted. We understand that Mr. A. will have slips for sale, at the proper time, and we advise those careful in such matters to procure and cultivate this kind.

Oats are infinitely better food for horses and mules—and, indeed, for all work animals—than corn, more especially in a hot climate. Corn abounds in oil, and only makes the animals fat; whereas oats give them hard, enduring muscle. Not one farmer in a hundred knows or appreciates this fact, and yet how important to them. The hardy, muscular peasantry of Scotland get their enduring flesh from eating oatmeal. It is better than Indian corn for hard-working men, as well as cattle—depend upon it.—*Amer. Ag.*

Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY 1, 1845.

The Weather—Prospects of Crops.

Two or three days after issuing our paper of 15th ult., a slight fall of rain afforded considerable relief from the severe drought; but from that time to the 26th, there was again great lack of moisture, and vegetation suffered severely. The wheat crop, however, is not as generally injured as was at one time anticipated. We know of some fields that are quite destroyed by the conjoined effects of frost and drought, but such cases are not numerous. Most of the fields in this region, are more or less thinned and killed in spots—though the plenteous rains of the past few days, are giving them good color, and they look finely, to the passers by. If the season proves favorable, the wheat crop of the State may yet be a good one.

Of fruit, we find about one tree in ten, of apples, promise a crop—the rest are destroyed (the blossoms) by the frost. Peaches are all killed—cherries of the finer grafted sorts, are mostly killed; common kinds promise fair; of plums, there is likely to be just enough to save the curculios from starvation. We were in hopes they were all killed, so that the varmints would have to suffer some! We have found them already on the trees in this city, searching for young fruit, on which to place their death mark.

The State Agricultural Convention.—This measure continues to meet with favorable notice from the newspapers and otherwise; so that there can be no doubt of its expediency and usefulness. We regret that owing to some delay in hearing from county societies and friends of the cause in distant parts of the State, we are not prepared to publish a definite call. It will appear in our next. In the mean time, we hope all societies and individuals who have been written to, and feel interested in the measure, will immediately send us their views in regard to it.

Horticultural Meeting in Columbus.—Our city readers will bear in mind the meeting to be held in the Old Court House, on Monday Evening, May 12, at 7 o'clock, for organizing the Horticultural Society. A constitution and by-laws will be reported by the committee.

More Samples of Wool.

We have received from Mr. Jacob Stoolfire, of Hebron, Licking co., samples of wool, from 16 sheep of his flock. He informs us that samples Nos. 1 and 2 are from bucks; the first sheared 7 1-2 lbs. of washed wool, when he was two years old; the other 5 1-2 lbs. These are fair specimens of merino wool, but not of extra fineness or length. The other samples are from ewes, and appear to be mostly of the Saxon variety, or Merino and Saxon. Some of them are very fine, and show good length of staple; but most of them, like all the other really fine samples we have seen in this State, are deficient in length and closeness of staple, and consequently in weight of fleece. We are confident that great advantage would result from crossing the fine flocks of this State, with some of the *best* merinos from the east—such, for instance, as Col. Randall's. (More on this subject hereafter.) Mr. Stoolfire informs us that his flock numbers nearly 600, and average about 3 lbs. per fleece of washed wool. They came from New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

We have also received samples of wool from Mr. George Smith, of Cary's Academy, Hamilton county. Nos. 1 and 2, Merino, (of indifferent quality;) 3, South Down; 4, Bakewell, imported from Kent, England; 5, Bakewell of Wardle's importation. The two last are quite a curiosity to those unacquainted with this breed; No. 5 is ten inches long, and looks more like white hair than wool.

We have also received samples of wool from some friend at Springfield, who forgot to sign his name to the letter. We expect to visit that place in a day or two, and may find the writer;—will notice this in our next.

Price of Randall's Sheep.—By a letter to his relations in this city, we learn that Col. Randall offers to deliver ten ram lambs (yearlings, we presume,) at the canal, at Syracuse, for $300, ($30 each,) or he will sell one or more at his farm, for $30, and $10 additional for delivering at canal. These are of the very highest and finest grade, and at least, equal to any in the country. He says he expects 100 lambs this spring, all from picked ewes, and by a ram that sold for $300.—The fleece of that ram, he expects, will this season, (his 3d,) weigh 12 pounds, and next year, about 14. Several gentlemen of this State have already signified their desire to obtain one or two of these sheep, and we would suggest, that others who desire the same, should send us word. It is probable we may visit that region, to attend the great show in September next, and if no earlier opportunity presents, we will engage to bring them on at that time.—Ed.

☞ Our friend and correspondent, Darius Lapham, we see by the papers, has been appointed Collector on the Miami and White Water Canals, at the office in Cincinnati. We are not sure whether to congratulate him or not, for we don't quite like the idea of his forsaking his *farm* as much as he will have to do. However, if he continues to favor our readers, as he has heretofore done, we will vote for his promotion next year!

Our esteemed old friend, Skinner, has been removed—*excused* we mean—from the Post Office department at Washington, and is about to embark in a new agricultural enterprize at New York—see notice in another column.

The Commissioner of Patents.

We cannot really believe there is any truth in the rumor that this public officer is to be removed from the place he has filled with so much ability and usefulness; but if any body wishes to know our sentiments in regard thereto, we offer them the following, from the Rochester Democrat:

Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth.—While no one will accuse us of having undue partiality for a Locofoco office-holder, we must, in gratitude, say a word in favor of the excellent Superintendent of the Patent Office. He has filled that place for many years, with great ability—performing all its legitimate duties with exactness and fidelity. For this he merits no particular thanks. But he has not been satisfied with doing simply what the law exacts of him. He has assumed duties whose performance have been of more signal service than the duties performed by any dozen office-holders in the Union. We refer, particularly, to his published statistics—his annual report, which has become to be the corner stone of our national statistical edifice. That report now, makes a volume of greater interest than any other volume published periodically, in this country.

We have carefully studied Mr. E.'s reports for five or six years, and every new report is more full and useful than its predecessor. This is the result of a more perfect arrangement of tables, and a more thorough system of correspondence, by which every interesting agricultural and commercial fact, is promptly communicated to the department over which Mr. Ellsworth presides.—His annual report requires an immense deal of labor—more labor, probably, than is performed by any half dozen ordinary members of Congress. If the press could vote upon Mr. E.'s continuance, there would not be a dissenting voice from Maine to Georgia; for we could better spare any other man in the government.

Yet it is said Mr. E. is to be removed! We hope the President may perpetrate no such suicidal act. Mr. E. is a Locofoco. He has not hesitated to declare himself such. It is true, he has not obtruded his sentiments upon the people, but

they are well known. As John Tyler was not fool enough to remove so excellent an officer, we hope Polk may have too much sense to do so.

Agricultural Publications.

American Quarterly Journal of Science.—We have received the first two numbers of this work, and fully concur with friend Randall, in his commendation thereof, in our 7th No. To the reading, thinking farmer, especially if he possesses a taste for scientific research, this work will be found of great value. We commend it also to such young farmers as desire to become thoroughly versed in the principles of scientific farming, and intend to bring to their aid the full light and power of knowledge, in the practice of their noble art. We have marked several articles, which will have a place in our columns, as soon as space will permit; and our readers can then judge of the ability with which the work is conducted.

It is edited by Drs. Emmons and Prime, Albany, N. Y., published quarterly, each No. to contain 140 to 200 pages; beautifully printed, and covered. $3,00 per year, in advance.

The South Western Farmer.—We are now in the regular receipt of this paper. It is a weekly quarto sheet, neatly printed, and edited with much ability. It must exert a powerful and salutary influence in the great valley of the southwest. It eminently deserves success, and we trust will find it. N. G. North and M. W. Phillips, Editors, Raymond, Mississipi. $3 per year, two copies for $5.

The Michigan Farmer.—We are pleased to see this paper commence a new volume, with good spirit. With a change of editor and proprietor it has also changed in form, from quarto to octavo. It looks well and talks well—success to the new editor, H. Hurlbut, Jackson, Mich.; monthly, 50 cents per year.

The Ohio Farmer and Laboring Man's Friend, is the title of a monthly paper that has come to us occasionally, from the northern part of this state, for a year or two past. It now hails from Salem, Columbiana Co., is edited by A. Hinchman, who seems to possess the ability and disposition to lend a helping hand in the work of improving the agriculture in that portion of the state. Success to him.

☞ *The Am. Agriculturist* and the *N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic*, have not come to hand since January. Will the editors please see what the matter is!

Horticultural Works in Ohio.—As this is the season for gardening, and a taste for horticulture is increasing, we would remind our readers that there are now two excellent periodicals in this state, devoted mainly to this art. The *Western Farmer and Gardener* at Cincinnati, is a very beautiful and cheap work, and being connected with the enterprising Horticultural Society at that place, the information it contains is highly useful. Then for the northern part of the state, there is now the *Western Reserve Mag. of Agriculture and Horticulture*, connected with the Cleveland Horticultural Society, which is also ably conducted and richly worth the low price it costs, ($1.)

Colman's Tour, No. 3, has been some time in press at Boston; will doubtless arrive here very soon. No. 4 is expected to follow shortly.

New work by J. S. Skinner.—The publishers of the New York Tribune have issued the prospectus for "*The Farmer's Library, and Monthly Journal of Agriculture*," to be edited by that veteran in this cause, John S. Skinner, who has recently been excused from service as Assistant Postmaster General at Washington. The part called the Farmer's Library is to embrace republications of standard works on agriculture; and the Monthly Journal is to be of a more miscellaneous character. Price for the whole, $5 per year. It will of course be a magnificent and very able work, and we hope it will be well sustained.

Remedy for Cut-Worms.—A friend informs us that he tried the recommendation given in our Genesee Garmer, a year or two since, for the prevention of injury to garden plants, by cut worms, and succeeded perfectly. It is simply mixing salt with a little ashes, (salt alone will do,) and dropping it around the stems of the plants, (of cabbages, &c.) He says he found that a teaspoonful of salt to a plant, did no perceptible injury, but on the contrary, it effectually protected them from worms, and served to promote their growth by causing moisture about the roots in time of drought. Try it, readers,—carefully, on garden plants, and Indian corn, where exposed to worms; but don't use salt too liberally, or it may do mischief.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The following timely and beautiful verses are by a young lady, whose initials are familiar to the readers of fugitive poetry in Ohio, and several of her pieces have found their way into the widely circulated periodicals of the east, justly taking rank among the productions of the first poets of our land. We shall be very happy to hear from her in this way as often as may suit her convenience.

It gives us great pleasure, also, to acknowledge the receipt of another poetic epistle from the author of "*The Farmers Home*": and likewise, a communication from "Flora," or the writer of "*Anonymous*," in our last. We are happy to find that we were mistaken in supposing that they were both one person, for now we have gained a new contributor! Their favors are unavoidably omitted this time, but shall have a place in our next.—Ed.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

The Farmer's Summons.

Of bursting buds a joyous sound
Is on the ambient air;
And the young grass, with a laughing bound,
To light, springs every where.

The early birds are pouring out
Their strains of ecstacy;
And list, there comes a gleeful shout,
From shrub and flower and tree.

A gentle shout of tempered mirth,—
Of welcomed life it tells,—
Of wealth that comes to deck the earth,
Its gardens, and its dells.

The wakening song that nature sings,
By every farmer's hearth,
A welcome gathering-cry it rings,
To call the laborer forth.

Up, up, from out the humble home,
And from the mansion wide,—
Hurl to its nook the ponderous tome,
And leave the counter's side.

Go forth; for free, and well nerved hands,
Earth calls, with earnest tone:
Go,—leave the silks of foreign lands,
For the harvests of our own.

The April rains their wealth have poured,
Where the autumn treasures lay,
And the birds, before their coming, heard,
The south wind on his way.

Your dreams of ease to air be given,—
Shake from your limbs the rust,
And in the winds, and rains of heaven,
Be placed your constant trust.

And the wreaths about your sturdy band,
Shall be your own, and fame's;
For the plowshare of our noble land,
Is the proudest blade she claims.

Fling wide your seed, and its fruit shall stand,
When the summer flits away,
With its glittering sheaves, on the autumn land,
In the open eye of day.

O! your spreading lands are a noble dower,
And a kingly blade ye wield;
For we call, like Rome in her days of power,
Our sovereigns from the *field*.

And they are our bulwarks, who bear their part,
In the peasant's sturdy toil,
For the fountains that nourish the nation's heart,
Lie deep in our teeming soil.

Cleveland, April, 1845. H. E. G.

Candles that do not require Snuffing.—Somebody says candles may be made to burn their own wicks by saturating them with a strong solution of nitre, and then thoroughly drying them. The cause of the wicks refusing to burn is, that the air cannot get access to them. The nitre, however, at a high temperature, will supply oxygen enough for that purpose.

Study of Botany by Ladies.

Extract from a Lecture read before the Ladies' Botanical Society, at Wilmington, Delaware, March 2, 1845. By Dr. Wm. Darlington, of Chester, Pennsylvania:

"Of all the intellectual exercises, kindly provided for us in this stage of being, few are more instructive, or more agreeable to contemplative minds, than the *study of nature*,—or, the investigation of the history, character, relations and purposes, of the material objects which a wise and beneficent Creator has placed around us: and, of the several departments of what are called the Natural Sciences, perhaps one of the most useful—certainly one of the most elegant and attractive—is that which embraces the varied products of the *vegetable creation*.

"The *science of Botany* has for its objects the most lovely of all the inanimate works of God. It treats of those beautiful forms, which annually unfold themselves to our admiring gaze,—which every where clothe and decorate the teeming surface of the earth; affording, directly or indirectly, the sustenance of all animals, and regaling every sense, of every creature, that has a capacity to be gratified. It is a science peculiarly appropriated to gentle minds. Its cultivation imposes no tax upon the feelings—involves no cruelty—shocks no sensibility; all its incidents, and attributes, are promotive of corporeal health, and pure intellectual pleasure. Why, then, should not a rational acquaintance with those interesting products, which surround us on every hand, and are literally strewed along our paths, why should not such a science be made an indispensable branch of female education! As a mere *accomplishment*, it is entitled to rank with any of those ornamental acquirements to which so much time is devoted. As a means of enlarging and disciplining the mind, training it to habits of correct observation, and profitable reflection, the study of plants is far superior to many of the fashionable and fugitive attainments, which now so generally engross the attention of young ladies. It is a pursuit, too, which carries with it its own reward. The knowledge which it affords, is at once pleasing in the acquisition, and of enduring value. It is continually called for, and always at command, ready to minister to the instruction and gratification of the possessor—whether in the garden, the field, or the forest.

"*These Studies*,"—said the Roman orator, on another occasion,—and it is even more emphatically true on this,—"*These studies are the intellectual nourishment of youth, and the cheering recreation of age; they adorn prosperity, and are the solace and refuge of adversity; they are pleasant at home, and are no incumbrance abroad; they abide with us by night—go with us in all our travels—and lend additional charms to the attractions of our rural retreats.*"

"Those who make only occasional visits, or excursions, in the country, will find their pleasure greatly enhanced by an acquaintance with the plants which mainly contribute to the beauty of the scenery: But, by those whose constant residence is in the midst of the vegetable tribes, a reasonable knowledge of Botany should be regarded, not merely as an accomplishment, but, as one of the indispensable qualifications for the duties of rural life. I have often insisted that an American Farmer should blush to be ignorant of the objects of his peculiar care; and I know not why a Farmer's Wife, or Daughter, should be entirely excused for a like deficiency in her attainments. On the contrary, I believe it is to *wives* and *daughters* that we must look for the commencement of a thorough reformation. A competent knowledge of the character and properties of those plants which interest the gardener, and the agriculturist, is unquestionably desirable for both sexes: and I sincerely believe that the most effectual method for diffusing such information, will be to invoke the friendly aid and countenance of the ladies. Their salutary influence has been felt, and owned, in many a noble cause; and I cannot for a moment doubt the efficacy here.

"Some of my young friends—although perhaps assenting to the justice of these views,—may yet be inclined to object, that the science of bota-

ny is so encumbered with uncouth terms, and barbarous names, as to obscure its charms, and even render it repulsive to the youthful student. I am free to admit that appearances, at a first glance, seem to warrant the objection. I have experienced all its force,—and can fully appreciate its influence upon others: But I can truly add, for the encouragement of beginners, that, when the study is properly conducted, and the subject comes to be rightly understood, the difficulty is rather *seeming*, than *real*. It undoubtedly appears enormous to the uninitiated,—just as strange objects are apt to be magnified, when encounted by twilight, or viewed through a mist; but there is no ground for dismay, or apprehension. The supposed obstacle will either vanish, when approached, or prove itself to be an aid, rather than an impediment, in the way of the learner. It is, indeed, impossible to describe objects, or to communicate definite ideas, without the employment of terms, and names; yet these are not science. They are but the *implements*—the mere machinery with which the mind operates; and should only be taken up, or resorted to, as they are wanted for use. It is worse than idle, to commence by lumbering the memory with hard words—of which the student comprehends neither the meaning, nor the application. Such a plan, I admit, is calculated only to dishearten and disgust. But, let him begin—where all true knowledge begins—by a practical acquaintance with *things*, rather than with *names*,—by observing features, and examining structures; and he will soon perceive the importance of *terms*, by which to designate, and distinguish, the objects of his attention. When the investigator of plants comes to take a discriminating view of the vegetable tribes, and observes the varied, yet definite forms, and arrangement of the organs, which constitute their botanical character,—so far from complaining of the burthen of names, and terms, he will eagerly seek, and adopt them, as indispensable aids in his progress: and he will find, moreover, that, although many appear harsh and arbitrary, the greater number are remarkably significant and appropriate. A moment's reflection will convince any of us, that even in the common occurrences of life, we cannot dispense with the use of names, and what may be called technical terms; and that new ones are continually added to our stock, without an effort, and almost without our consciousness. When we make new acquaintances among our own kind, especially if they are agreeable, we never think of such an objection, as that of having to learn, or remember, their *names:* and even in the minor gratifications, of dress, and personal comfort, we are all very expert in acquiring the nomenclature—strange though it be—of such articles as attract our notice, or suit our fancy. The facility with which young ladies become familiar with the vocabulary of taste and fashion,—their admirable tact in discerning, and their fluency in discussing, the qualities and patterns of *Gimps* and *Ginghams—Gros des Indes* and *Mousselines de Laine*—satisfy me that *technicalities* have no real terrors for them; and the *language of botany* can never present any serious obstacle to their progress in the science,—*provided* that they have the will, and the application: and I desire no better evidence of the requisite disposition and effort, than that which I have now the pleasure to witness."

Refusal of Aid to Agriculture by the Late Legislature.

In accordance with our promise, and the expressed wishes of many of our subscribers, who petitioned for those measures; we now give the record of votes of the members on the final defeat of the several bills that were introduced in the Ohio Legislature, last winter, for the encouragement of Agriculture. We do this purely from a sense of duty, and in justice to the 2,500 friends of the cause who sent in petitions for these measures; and not from any bias of a party nature, whatever. We know very little about political parties as they exist in this State, and to this day, we cannot tell to which party one-tenth part of the members of the late legislature, whom we know by name, belong. We simply give their votes as we find them recorded in the official Journals, and of this, no one can reasonably complain.

The bill for the prevention of injury by dogs, was the first in the order of time. It was introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Powell, and although it met with some opposition and ridicule at first, when the importance of the measure was understood, and the vast amount of injury sustained by sheep raisers was made known, a more favorable disposition was manifested, and it passed the Senate without much difficulty. In the House of Representatives it again met with ridicule and opposition, and (on the 13th of January,) was *indefinitely postponed*, by a vote of 36 to 24, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Archbold, Barnes, Britton, Brown, *of Highland*, Brown, *of Perry*, Brown, *of Wayne*, Chandler, Cronise, Ewing, Filson, Flinn, Foust, Guiberson, Gunkle, Harvey, Hetrick, Hinkle, Hostetter, Johnson, Kimball, Kingsbury, Lemmon, Miller, Meredith, Myers, McEldery, McFarland, McKinney, Oldfield, O'Bannon, Shaw, Spear, Swarts, Williams and Woolsey—36.

Nays—Messrs. Barnet, Bell, Bennet, Caldwell, Coombs, Cowen, Cutler, Dobbins, Downing, Ford, Harris, Higgins, Huntington, Johns, Kirkham, Morris, McCloud, McMakin, Paine, Reemelin, Ridgway, Summers, Tallman and Speaker, (Gallagher)—24.

A day or two after this, a motion was made to reconsider; which motion was laid upon the table, so that the matter could again be called up at any subsequent time. In this way it was deferred for six weeks, during which time, numerous petitions were received in favor of the bill, and statements were furnished, showing the immense destruction of sheep annually by dogs, while not a word of remonstrance was offered; but when the subject was called up, (Feb. 27,) the House refused to reconsider the question, by a vote of 29 to 31; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Archbold, Barnes, Barnet, Bean, Bell, Bennet, Brown *of Wayne*, Coombs, Cowen, Caldwell, Cutler, Downing, Drake, Ford, Harris, Harvey, Huntington, Johns, Morris, Moulton, McCloud, McElderry, McMakin, McKinney, Noble, Paine, Randall, Skinner and Summers—29.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Ankenny, Brown *of Hamilton*, Brown *of Perry*, Brown *of Highland*, Cronise, Dobbins, Dodd, Ewing, Filson, Flinn, Foust, Guiberson, Gunkle, Hetrick, Higgins, Hostetter, Kaler, Kimball, Lemmon, Meredith, Miller, Myres, McFarland, Oldfield, Reemelin, Spear, Tallman, Woolsey and Speaker—31.

The bill providing for obtaining Agricultural Statistics, &c., is the next in order, and was also, defeated in House of Representatives. This measure was strongly recommended by the late Governor, and would doubtless be found of great advantage to the agricultural, and other interests of the State. It was introduced into the Senate, by Mr. Bartley, and passed that body without much opposition. Its failure in the House appears to have been more the result of carelessness on the part of its friends, than of opposition from its enemies; at any rate, the manner in which it was done, was a queer specimen of legislation. It appears from the Journal that the chairman of the committee on agriculture, (Mr. Summers,) reported the bill back to the House, (March 7,) and recommended its postponement to the first Monday in December next—this was decided in the negative. It was then, on motion of Mr. Ford, recommitted to the committee on agriculture; and in a short time it was again reported by Mr. Summers, with amendments, *which were agreed to*. It was then moved (by McMakin) that the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed—which motion was lost, by a vote of 27 to 33. From this and the preceding votes, any person would have supposed that the passage of the bill was certain; and yet, when immediately the question was taken on its final passage, it was lost by a vote of 27 to 30—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barnett, Bean, Brown *of Wayne*, Chandler, Cowen, Cutler, Dobbins, Downing, Drake, Ford, Harris, Harvey, Hinkle, Huntington, Johnson, Kaler, Kimball, Miller, Morris, Moulton, McCloud, McEldery, Paine, Ridgeway, Shaw, Vanmetre and Speaker—27.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Archbold, Barnes, Bell, Bennet, Brown *of Hamilton*, Brown *of Perry*, Caldwell, Ewing, Filson, Foust, Guiberson, Gunckle, Hetrick, Higgins, Johns, Lemmon, Meredith, Myers, McFarland, McMaken, McKinney, Noble, O'Bannon, Reemelin, Roudebush, Spear, Swartz, Tallman and Williams.—30.

(It may seem strange to some of our readers, that not more than 55 to 60 members, out of 72, should be present or willing to vote on questions that come before them; but those who have had opportunities for observing these things, will not be at a loss to account for it.)

Bill for the encouragement of Agriculture.—(Providing for a State Board and aid to County Societies.) This was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wetmore, in January; but inasmuch as considerable opposition was anticipated, the committee thought it was best to delay action upon it, till more time had been allowed for petitions to be forwarded, and for the consideration of such amendments as might be suggested. In the form first introduced, the bill made no adequate provision for defraying the expenses of the proposed Board of Agriculture, which would necessarily have to be incurred in performing the duties which were therein specified. This defect was owing to the embarrassed condition of the State treasury, and the opposition that it was known would be excited by any project incurring a draft upon that source. Consequently, when it was found that the bill for imposing a tax on dogs (to prevent sheep killing) had failed in the House, it was determined to amend this bill by adding to it a clause imposing a tax of that kind, and thereby furnishing a fund for the use of the State board, and also for the aid of county societies, (and one half of the amount thus raised, to be given to the school fund of each county.) In this form the bill appeared to meet the approbation of the friends of the cause very generally, and if passed it would no doubt have proved highly advantageous to the greatest interests of the State. But after slowly progressing to the time for its final passage in the Senate, near the last days of the session, (March 10th,) and while its principal advocate, (Mr. Wetmore) was confined to his room by sickness, it was lost by the very meagre vote of 12 to 13, (the whole number of members was 36.) Mr. Disney moved the postponement of the bill to the first Monday in December next—lost by a vote of 12 to 15. Mr. King then moved its indefinite postponement, and the motion was carried, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Chaney, Disney, Hastings, Johnson, King, Koch, Loudon, Miller, Warner, Watkins, Wood.—13.

Nays—Messrs. Codding, Crouse, Gregory, Kelly *of Cuyahoga*, Kelly *of Franklin*, Osborne, O'Neal, Perkins, Powell, Quimby, Van Vorhes, and Speaker, (Chambers).—12.

To those who think.—The following communication should be read in connection with our remarks on this subject in the last number of the Cultivator. It is from the pen of one who sees and deplores the ruinous consequences of the all-absorbing party spirit that controls the affairs of this State. Although somewhat satirical in style, it contains enough of sober truth to deserve the serious consideration of every citizen of Ohio, especially every *patriotic farmer*. We sincerely hope that the prediction of the writer, in regard to the future, will not prove strictly true, whatever may be said of the past. (We regret the necessity of weakening the force of the article, by omitting a paragraph which contained allusions that we fear might give offence to individuals.)—Ed.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Apology for the Late Legislature.

Mr. Bateham:—From your remarks in the Cultivator, March 15, one would think you had (heretofore) really expected some efficient aid to the Agricultural interests of Ohio, from the late Legislature. 'Till then, I had supposed you were only joking,—and at the best telling what *ought* to be, rather than what *could* be expected. And even now, I can only account for your ignorance from the fact, that you did not come in-

to Ohio, until after the political campaign of last fall had closed. You also came from a State where such men as D. Lee, L. F. Allen, and Jesse Buel were members of the Legislature, and chairmen of the agricultural committees, at their respective sessions. This fact must excuse you for that which else would be excuseless,—the supposition that any thing could be hoped for from our legislature as hitherto chosen.

Why, sir, the members *were not elected for any such purpose.* Had you been in the State, you never would have heard the agricultural interest—the greatest interest of the State—nay, greater than all other interests combined—once mentioned on the stump, or in the party papers. True, in some districts, where a little capital could be made thereby, *farmers* were made candidates; but then they were *Whig* or *Democratic* candidates, voted for, and elected *as such;* and special pains were taken, that lawyers, stock-jobbers and brokers enough should be elected in other places, to keep the farmers "in their appropriate sphere,"—*legislating for the party.*

* * * * * * * * * *

This, however, they have in justification,—*they did what they were elected to do, exactly.*—And it may well be questioned, whether they would not have travelled wholly out of the record, if they had passed a bill, and made an appropriation for the benefit of agricultural societies, or done any other really useful thing, not connected with party politics. They were *all true* to the party—did all they could to carry out the party measures, on both sides. And now, it seems to me a little unreasonable that you should complain of their not doing that which they were not chosen to do. As said above, it can only be excused on the ground that you are comparatively a stranger in the State. But it is to be hoped that you will never make another such mistake.

What though there are 323,000 men in this State, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and less than 100,000 in all other callings, trades and professions together. What though the annual products of agriculture are many millions more than the products of all other employments? [See Mr. Whittlesey's address in No. 4!] What though the wheat crop of the State has diminished 45 per cent, or about *ten millions of bushels* in two years, though the same extent of land is sowed each year—what though Ohio is fast losing her place as the greatest wheat State in the Union. [See Ohio Cultivator, No. 6.] What though these are facts, and many others equally striking? Is it to be expected the legislature will do any thing for agriculture? No, sir, no! Not while the farmers themselves do as they have done, and as they most likely will do again the present year. Some farmers may be chosen to the legislature, but *not as farmers.* They will be good *Whigs* and good *Democrats*, and will do the work of Whigs and Democrats,—and Mr. Bateham will complain a little, and there the matter will end.

A convention is proposed to be held in Columbus—all well—if the farmers who attend it should resolve, and *keep the resolution*, to vote only for those men who would give agriculture just that place in legislation, which it has in fact,—the *first* place,—whether such men be good Whigs or good Democrats, or good neither; *but* all *ill*, if they should talk a little about what ought to be done, and then go home to be led by politicians, as they have hitherto been led, to vote for "*our party*," and think they are successful if *our party triumphs.* T.

Northeast, April, 1845.

Sheep Farming.

In wheat regions there is no stock that will so well pay the farmer as sheep. And on almost every farm, sheep are valuable. The story of the golden fleece is no longer a fable, for every year produces millions. They are not literally golden, but they bring gold to the farmer's pocket.

It appears to me that the subject has not been, and is not now properly understood in all parts of the Union.

The farmer has some object in view, when he enters into business. He raises sheep either for their wool, or their carcass. If near a town, it may pay to raise sheep for mutton, but in the interior he must make wool the primary, and mutton the secondary object.

It is not with us as with the English farmer. Wool with him is of little consequence, in comparison to body, for it is important to get the quickest possible return for his capital, hence he grows those sheep that will mutton early, and give a heavy carcass. Mutton is the cheapest meat in the English market, and sheep are grown with refference to that fact—they grow, therefore, only coarse wooled sheep—of which they have two kinds, the long wooled, like the cotswold or bakewells, and short wooled like the south downs.

The great mass of American farmers have no inducement to grow any but fine wooled sheep. It is of no importance how slow the sheep muttons. It is better that it does not come to maturity till the fifth year, because until then their wool does not begin to deterioate. It costs no more to raise a fine wooled sheep than a coarse one, while the fine fleece is worth nearly double that of the coarse. Besides there is not so great a difference as many imagine in the respective weights when fully grown. If we ever export wool it must be fine wool, and the very finest will of course pay best.

There are but two kinds of fine wooled sheep in this country, the merino and saxony, though we have them in all grades. There is a great variety of opinion as to which is the most profitable. Each kind has its advocates, without reference to locality or persons. In the south and south western States, the saxony would be most profitable, in the eastern, northern and western, the merino should be preferred unless men choose to bestow great care and pains, and even then, I should prefer the merino. The saxon is not a hardy sheep and will not stand our climate well, while the merino seems well calculated for our cold bad winters. In the light winters of the south the saxon would do well, and pay well.—It seems to me that the whole sheep controversy is narrowed down to locality, and the kind best adapted to those localities so obvious, that there is really no chance for any argument. I do not mean to be understood that the merinos will not do well south. They would do equally well with the others, though I think the saxon would be most profitable.

If coarse wooled sheep are bred, let them be of the long wooled kind, like the cotswold, because theu the fleece would be valuable. But the least valuable of all our imported sheep are the south down. They have been a curse to almost every flock into which they have been introduced, for they bring nothing but a carcass, and that is of little consequence here. The wool is coarse and short, and neither good for cloth like our fine wool, or for worsteds, like the long wool. And at five years old they will be no better mutton than a merino or a saxon. They are a *humbug* so far as our own country is concerned. People talk about crossing them with our fine wooled sheep, in order to improve the constitution of the latter. If we took pains to only retain the best and strongest sheep, we would have no occasion to ruin our flocks to improve their constitution.

I hope my remarks may call out the experience of some of your wool growers.

Sincerely yours, T. C. PETERS.

Premium Crops in New York.

The following are the principal crops for which premiums were awarded by the New York State Ag. Society, at the annual meeting in January. The law requires full statements to be given of the soil and mode of cultivation, and all the certificates to be sworn to before a Magistrate.

Wheat.—First premium to Matth. Watson, Canandaigua, he having raised 215 bushels of wheat on 4 acres, 12 poles of ground, or nearly 52 1-2 bushels per acre.

Corn.—The first premium on corn was not awarded. The committee award the second premium on corn to J. F. Osborn, Port Byron, Cayuga county, his crop being 213 bushels and three-eights of a bushel, on two acres of land.

Several other applications for wheat and corn crops, were rejected from defects in the return.

Barley.—First premium to Stephen B. Dudley, of East Bloomfield, Ontario county: his crop, being 69 bushels per acre, on a lot of two acres.—The second premium to Wm. Wright, of Vernon, Oneida county, his crop being 50 bushels and 47 lbs. per acre, on a lot of two acres. The third premium to Nathaniel Wright of the same place, his crop being 47 bushels 25 lbs. per acre, on two acres of ground. Bani Bradley stated that he had raised 55 bushels 3 lbs. to the acre. The rule of the Society requiring two acres, this crop was excluded, there being only one acre and two roods. Some other crops were not entitled to premium from defects in the returns.

Oats.—The first premium to Seth Lawton, of Washington, Dutchess county, his crop being 120 1-4 bushels per acre. The second premium to J. F. Osborn, of Port Byron, Cayuga county, his crop being 104 bushels per acre, on a lot of two acres and nine rods. Several statements were necessarily rejected from the imperfections of the returns. There are no competitors for the premiums on rye, peas, and corn sown broadcast.

Ruta Baga.—First premium to John G. Smedberg, of Greene co., having raised 1160 bushels on one acre, and 2173 bushels on two acres.

H. S. Randall, of Cortland, the second premium, his crop being 820 bushels per acre.

C. B. Meek, of Ontario co., the third premium, his crop being 724 bushels per acre.

Carrots.—First premium to Wm. Risley, of Chatauque, his crop being 1059 bushels per acre. One applicant only.

Mangelwurtzel.—First premium to C. B. Meek, his crop being 1101 bushels per acre. One applicant only.

Sugar Beets.—To J. F. Osborn, of Cayuga co., the third premium, his crop being 657 bushels per acre. One applicant only.

The Monroe County Agricultural Society, awarded the following among other premiums on field crops:

To Rufus Beckwith, of Henrietta, for the best acre of corn, of the large eight rowed variety, of 126 bushels per acre, of shelled corn, the first premium.

Statement of Mr. Beckwith's Corn Crop.

The kind of soil on which my crop of corn was grown, is a dark gravelly loam, approximating to black sand. The previous crop was wheat, two years previous seeded with timothy, and pastured two years. No manure to previous crop. Manure to this crop, about thirty wagon loads of coarse barn yard manure. Plowed once, about eight or ten inches deep, and harrowed thoroughthe first days in May. Planted the first week in May in drills about three feet six inches apart, and from twelve to eighteen inches in the drill. The seed was the large 8 rowed variety; dropped about four grains in a hill, and used about three pecks of seed to the acre. Cultivated between the drills for the first hoeing, and plowed two furrows between the drills the last hoeing, (there were many hills missing, having been destroyed by worms.) Cut the stalks by topping the corn in September. Harvested about the first of October by husking on the hill or drills,and took from the same ground 20 cart loads of pumpkins.

The whole expense per acre of producing and harvesting the crop as near as can be stated, including the value of the manure and seed, the labor of men and teams at cost, or at current rates of wages, would not exceed *fifteen dollars.*

I certify that the above is a true and correct statement, according to the best of my knowledge.

RUFUS BECKWITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this thirtieth day of November, 1844.

ELIHU KIRBY, J. P.

Piqua Agricultural Society.

We find in the Piqua Register, a list of premiums offered by this society to be awarded at the annual exhibition in Piqua, Sep. 24 and 25, 1845. The schedule embraces horses, cattle, sheep, swine, plows, plowing match, domestic manufactures and dairy products. Among the premiums, are 20 copies of the *Ohio Cultivator*, and of course we are happy to acknowledge the compliment. As an apology for the premiums being moderate in amount, the managers very justly

observe, "the society is yet in its infancy, and its means necessarily limited, and the managers have thought it better to extend the list of premiums over a considerable range of objects for encouragement, than to enhance their value at the expense of that encouragement which every branch of agriculture ought to expect; believing, as they do, that it is not so much the money that is given in a premium that makes it valuable or will stimulate men to generous rivalry, as the object of being thought first in their calling. Should the means of the society be enlarged, as it is confidently believed they will, the premiums will be proportionably raised. In this, the society must be governed altogether by the means on hand. In selecting the judges to award the premiums no one will be permitted to be a judge on any list of articles in which he may be competitor for a premium; and every thing will be done that can, to give general satisfaction."

A few words to our Friends.

The liberal encouragement that was extended to us on commencing the Ohio Cultivator, induced us to print a large edition, and we find that we still have so many back numbers on hand that we shall suffer loss if our friends do not make an effort to obtain subscribers for them. Besides, there are very many towns and neighborhoods where the paper is not yet known, but is greatly needed; and where any of our readers could, with little effort, obtain a number of new subscribers. As an additional inducement for them to make an effort, we have concluded to make the following

Liberal offer of Premiums!

We have on hand several hundred copies of the *Genesee Farmer* of 1843—the volume that was edited by the celebrated HENRY COLMAN, (now in Europe,) complete with title page and index; and being in sheets it can be sent any where in the State by mail, at a postage of only 12 cents. It makes a very interesting and valuable book for farmers; and as many of our readers in Ohio were subscribers for the previous volume, it will possess additional value to them. We will give a copy of the work to every person who will, within one month, procure us four new subscribers, at the club price, (75 cts. each,) and send the money free of expense to us. We will also give a copy to every person who will, within one month, procure and send us the money for *two* new subscribers at the full price, ($1 each.) Now, then, just fetch up old Dobbin, and with a copy or two of the Cultivator in your pocket, go and shew them to your neighbors, and explain to them its character, and ask them to become subscribers and readers. They will thank you for it after a little while—try it and see.

Remedy for Grubs in Cattle.

MR. BATEHAM:—Referring to the inquiry of Mr. Pardee in your paper of April 1st, perhaps the following may be of service to him or others:

About the 1st of November, while the grubs are yet small, sprinkle upon the parts affected strong house ashes, having first moistened the hair upon the back of the animal. This remedy is said to be effectual and harmless. It was communicated to me by a farmer of Delaware county, whose experience may be relied upon. G.

With respect, &c.

Columbus, April 17, 1845.

REMARKS.—We think it highly probable that the above remedy will be found effectual, if applied while the grubs are quite young, and before they have become ensconsed beneath the skin. But the difficulty is, very few persons will be able to discover the evil in time to apply the remedy; for it is only when the *varmints* have attained considerable size that they are discovered by the lumps upon the animal's back.—ED.

Great sale of Improved Cattle.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. E. P. Prentice, of Albany. Those who wish to procure animals of the very highest grade of improved Short Horns, will do well to attend that sale; or avail themselves of the proffered services of Mr. Howard. All who have attended the great exhibitions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society are aware that the herd of Mr. Prentice stands unrivaled; and the public may rest assured that the sale will be conducted on the most honorable principles.

☞Communications on the Wheat Crop, Rust, &c. in our next.

☞Asparagus and Rhubarb seeds can now be had at the office of this paper.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Caledonia brought English dates to April 5th. The intelligence of a political character is somewhat interesting, but we find nothing of importance having reference to agriculture. The season and prospects of crops were as favorable as usual; and trade and manufactures were active. The American provision market was much the same as the month previous. U. S. beef and pork were purchased with more confidence as the brands become known, and the quality to be relied upon. Several shipments of butter had arrived from New York, by way of experiment, and being found of excellent quality, they sold at prices that saved the shippers from loss, notwithstanding it had to encounter a duty of 21s. ($5 00) per 100 lbs.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 28.—The price of Pork continued to advance till within the past week. It is still firm, and some holders ask advanced rates. Latest sales, 70,000 lbs. bacon sides and shoulders, at 6¼ @ 5½ cts. Several lots barrelled pork, mess, at $13; prime, 10 @ 10 50. Flour, 200 bbls., Whitewater mills, at $3 80, delivered. Wheat is steady at 75 cts. Corn, 31 @ 33 cts. Oats, 25 cts.

MILAN, April 24.—Wheat, 75 @ 78; corn, 40; oats, 25.

CLEVELAND, April 24.—Wheat, 78; corn, 37 @ 40; oats, 22; flour, 3 75 @ 3 87. Pork, mess, 12 50 @ 13; prime, 10 00.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, April 26.—The number of beef cattle brought forward this week, was about 200 head, of which 250 were taken by city butchers at 5 to 6 75 ℔ 100 lbs., and the balance for another market. With rather limited transactions, we quote hogs 4 87 @ $5 ℔ 100 lbs.

Latest Dates and Prices.

Boston,	Apr. 24	Flour,	4,87	Mess Pork,	14,00
N. York,	" 25	"	4,75	"	13,75
Baltimore	" 26	"	4,50	"	13,50
N. Orleans,	" 17	"	4,12	"	13,25

COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS TUESDAYS, THUSDAYS & SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, May 1.

GRAIN.				Honey, comb, lb.,	10	a	
Wheat, full wt., bu.	62½	a	64	" strained,	12½	a	14
lt. qualities,	57	a	60	POULTRY.			
Indian corn,	31	a	32	Turkeys, each,	25	a	37
Oats,	20	a		Geese, "	18	a	25
PROVISIONS.				Ducks, "	8	a	10
Flour, retail, bbl.	3,62½	a		Chickens, "	6	a	8
" 100 lbs.	1,75	a		SUNDRIES.			
" Buckwheat,	1,25	a	1,50	Apples, sound, graf-			
Indian meal, bu.	37½	a	40	ted, bu.	75	a	100
Hominy, quart,			3	" common,	25	a	37½
Beef, hind quarter,				" dried,	87½	a	100
100 lbs.	2,50	a	3,00	Peaches, dried,	1,00	a	1,25
" fore quarter	2,00	a	2,50	Potatoes,	37	a	40
Pork, large hogs.	3,75	a	4,00	Tallow, tried, lb.,	5½	a	
" small,	300	a	3,50	Hay, ton.	4,50	a	5,00
Hams, country, lb.	6	a		Wood, hard, cord,	1,25	a	1,50
" city cured,	6	a	7	Salt, bbl.,	1,62	a	1,75
Lard, lb., ret,	6½	a	7	SEEDS.			
" in kegs or bbls.	5½	a	6	Clover, bu.	3,00	a	3,25
Venison.		a		Timothy,	1,50	a	1,75
Butter, best, rolls,	12½	a	16	Flax,	75	a	81
" common,	10	a	12½	ASHES, (only in barter.)			
" in kegs,	7	a		Pot, 100 lbs.,	2,75	a	
Cheese,	5	a	6½	Pearl,	3,50	a	
Eggs, dozen,	5	a	6½	Scorched salts,	2,50	a	
Maple Sugar, lb	6½	a					
" Molasses, gall.	50	a					

PRINCE'S LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN & NURSERIES.

FLUSHING, L. I., NEAR NEW YORK.

THE new and unrivaled descriptive catalogues of this establishment, (34th edition,) which have cost over $500, comprising this great and select collection of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBBERY and PLANTS; splendid new Dahlias; Bulbous flower roots; greenhouse plants and seeds, with prices greatly reduced, and directions for their culture, will be sent *gratis* to every *post paid* applicant. The errors in the catalogues of others, are set right in these; which scientific Horticulturists have pronounced superior to any that has appeared in any country.

ORDERS per mail, will be executed with despatch, and in a superior style, and forwarded as directed.

WILLIAM R. PRINCE, & CO.

☞SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS, suited to the agricultural character of this paper, will be inserted at the rate of six cents per line for the first insertion, and three cents for the second.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPROVED SHORT HORNED CATTLE.

HAVING become over-stocked, I find myself under the necessity, for the first time, of publicly offering my cattle for sale; and that the opportunity to purchase fine animals may be made the more inviting, I propose to put in my ENTIRE HERD—such a herd of improved Short Horns as has never before, perhaps, been offered by any individual in this country. The sale will embrace about fifty animals, Bulls, Cows and Heifers; all, either imported, or the immediate descendants of those which were so, and of perfect pedigree. Those imported, were from several of the best stocks in England, selected either by myself or my friends.

It is sometimes the practice at sales of this kind, where the interest involved is considerable, for the proprietor to protect himself by buy-bidders, or some other kind of management, or for the owner to stop the sale if offers do not come up to his expectations or the requirements of his interest. Such practices have a tendency to lessen the interest in public sales of this character, especially with those who cannot attend without considerable personal inconvenience. But in this case, assurances are given that no disappointment shall arise to the company from either of the causes mentioned, and a good degree of confidence is felt that there will be no dissatisfaction from the character of the cattle themselves. They shall all be submitted to the company, and sold at such prices as they choose to give, without any covert machinery, effort, or understanding with any persons; reserving to myself only the privilege of bidding openly on three or four animals, which shall first be designated. This reservation is made that I may not get entirely out of the stock of some particular families which I highly esteem, and that could not probably be replaced.

A full catalogue will be prepared and inserted in the May number of the Cultivator.

The sale will take place at Mount Hope, one mile south of the city of Albany, on Wednesday, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. P. PRENTICE.

Mt. Hope, near Albany, March 15, 1845.

☞Gentlemen from a distance, who wish to obtain stock at the above mentioned sale, and may find it inconvenient to attend in person, are informed that the subscriber will make purchases for those by whom he may be authorized. They can state the sum at which bids should be limited, and, if convenient, designate the animals they would prefer; or give such general instructions as they may deem proper, under the assurance that they will be strictly adhered to.

SANFORD HOWARD,
Cultivator Office, Albany, March 15, 1845.

SALE OF FULL-BLOODED NORMAN HORSES.

THE subscriber having relinquished farming, will offer at public vendue, at his farm in Moorestown, Burlington county, New Jersey, nine miles from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, his entire stock of NORMAN HORSES, consisting of two imported Stallions, "Diligence" and "Buonapart;" two imported Mares—three full-blooded stud colts, one, two and four years old—two full-blooded Fillies, three and four years old—two fillies by "Diligence," from a half-blooded Canadian mare, three and four years old, and one filly four years old, by "Diligence," from a well-bred English mare, broke and kind to harness.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to speak at large of the qualities of these horses, so much having been said of this particular importation, (which is believed to be the only one ever made to the U. States,) in all the principal agricultural papers. In a few words, they are the *Canada* Horse, on a larger scale, combining the form, activity and hardihood of that well known race, with greater size and strength. "Diligence" has been a remarkably successful Stallion; he has been exhibited at the fairs of the Pennsylvania and New York Agricultural Societies, where he was not entitled to compete for the premiums, but received the highest encomiums from the committees. At the fair of the American Institute, in New York city, in October last, he received the Silver medal of the Institute.

It is expected that a large number of the colts of "Diligence" will be on the ground on the day of sale, some of which, no doubt may be purchased.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Moorestown, Burlington co., N. J.,
March 15th, 1845.

The Celebrated Trotting Horse

BELLFOUNDER,

WILL stand the ensuing season near the city of Columbus—season commencing April 1st, and ending July 1st.—at $8 the season, payable on the first day of December next. Pasture at reasonable rates. No accountability for accidents or escapes.

PEDIGREE.

Bellfounder was bred by T. T. Kissam, Esq., Long Island, N. Y. and was by imported Bellfounder 2d; he by the famed English Norfolk trotter Bellfounder 1st, that trotted 9 miles in 30 minutes, and his owner offered to trot him 17¼ miles within an hour, which was never accepted. His grand dam was Velocity, by Haphazard, by Sir Peter, out of Miss Henry by English Eclipse. His dam was Lady Alport by Mambrino, he by imported Messenger.

DESCRIPTION.

BELLFOUNDER is a beautiful dapple bay, black legs, mane and tail, star in the forehead; stands 16 hands high, weighs (when in good condition) 1200 lbs., has trotted his mile over the Harlem course in 2 min. 40 seconds. He is a horse of great power and endurance, and has sired some of the best roadsters to be found in New York, animals adapted to both saddle and harness.

AUGUSTUS BROWN.

Apply at the City Livery Stable, Columbus, O.
Columbus, March 28, 1845. WILLIAM BARKER.

CLEVELAND SEED STORE,
AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have spared no expence in procuring an entire new stock of garden, flower, and field seeds, which they now offer with confidence.

A large portion of their seeds were obtained from England, and from the most celebrated establishments in New York, where they were carefully selected under the inspection of experienced individuals. They can assure the public that they will offer for sale none but fresh seeds, and such as they believe to be genuine. Boxes of seeds, put up to order, on which a liberal commission will be allowed. Orders from a distance enclosing cash, promptly attended to.

J. STAIR & SON.

Cleveland, March , 845.

T. C. PETERS & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in all kinds of *FAMILY GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.* Cash paid for choice Hams and Shoulders; also, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Lard, Tallow and Dried Fruits, at their store, Mansion House block, Exchange street, Buffalo. Property consigned to them will be promptly attended to.

Buffalo, Jan. 1845.—6m